

**L** OADING for Batture, Orange, Merou. **BUNDL**  
DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street.

**S** CHORNER PROSPECTOR.—Wanted, a Master  
Apply to Mr. DALTON, agent, Commercial Wharf.

**T** O GROCERS ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, an experienced Hand. None but those thoroughly acquainted with the business need apply. **W. and J. CROCKETT**

**TEAMS WANTED,** for Bathurst and Yaco. **JOHN WATKINS,** Margaret-street.

**WANT PRINTERS**—The advertiser would be happy to meet with a practical hand, as Partner, in starting a new Provincial Paper, in a district where there is one of the finest openings in the colony. Address **FRANK**, Post Office, Queenstown.

**TURQUATTIERS.**—A Young Gentleman, with good education and practical experience, is desirous of engaging as Overseer. Apply to Messrs. MORT and CO.,

**TO WAREHOUSEMEN.**—Wanted, a Young Man accustomed to the wholesale drapery trade. Apply by letter, to Y. Z., Post Office.

**TO PLASTERERS.**—Wanted, a good Hand. Apply

**WANTED**, by a young Man, capable of keeping a book, by double or single entry, a situation in a counting house or store. D. A. M., 205, Macquarie-street, North.

**W**ANTED, to purchase Books, Clothing, Linen, Guns, Plate, Instruments, and miscellaneous property of every description. R. M. LINDSAY, 17, Elm-bath-street North.—N.B. A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences.

**W**ANTED to be Known—Portraits, &c. with 229, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

**W**ANTED, a situation as Parlour Maid, or House & Parlour Maid, with a good character. Apply J. F. 265, Bonke-street, South Head Road.

**W**ANTED, Two respectable English Young Women as General Servants, they must understand cooking. Apply at No. 5, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

**W**ANTED, a Nursery Governess. Apply to TUCKER and CO. 288, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a situation as Clerk, by a Young Man who has had eight years' experience in one of the firms in London. Address H. Y. HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, Tamen and Faters. **YOUNGER** and **SON**, 166, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, Two Bricklayers. Enquire of **F. DOWNS** in the market.

**W**ANTED, a Man to garden, milk a cow, and drive Apply to Mr. CAPE, near Victoria Barracks.

**W**ANTED, a Purchaser for 25,000 Forest Oak Shingles—a bargain. Apply to **ANDREW ALLAN**, Auctioneer, &c., 53, King-street.

**W**ANTED, a General Servant. Apply at 34, Wynyard Lane.

**W**ANTED, to sell, a fine horse, &c.

**W**ANTED, an intelligent Youth, as Apprentice in the  
COUTIN and GRIFFITHS King-street.

**W**ANTED, Purchasers for Freshford Land, at the fol-  
lowing prices, for one week only:—Near Billy Bin-  
Point North Shore, 2s. 6d. per foot; near Ashfield Station,  
4s. per foot; Elizabeth-street, Sydney, £12; and opposite  
44, Macquarie-street, 10s. per foot.

**WANTED.** Occupiers for the Offices of W. HEDMAN, solicitor, York street, opposite Police Office.

**WANTED TO BE KNOWN—GUY, BROTHERS**  
Photographic Gallery, 29, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

**WANTED.** Ten strong Boys at Millwall.

**W**ANTED, a good Joiner. Apply to J. MOLATO corner of Hunter and Philip streets.

**W**ANTED, a Shopman; also a useful Man. M'CARROLL, butcher, Botany Road, Radnor.

**W**ANTED, a competent Needle Girl, with good sewing.

**W**ANTED, a Wet Nurse, of whose child is about 4 months old. Apply Mrs. DAVIES, Kent Cottage, Bullingdon-street, Redfern.

**W**ANTED, a Plasterer. Apply to J. BRADY, a builder, 10, Bridge-street.

**W**ANTED, a good second-hand Spring Cart. Apply to J. INGLETON and SONS, Regent-street, W.

**W**ANTED, a General Servant, in a small family corner of Clarence and Market streets.

**W**ANTED, an efficient Bookkeeper; one who is dependable the station and general store business preferred. Apply by letter, with testimonials, Box 273.

**W**ANTED a Governess, to proceed a few miles from Sydney, to teach two Young Ladies the general

**W**ANTED, a Porter. **WILLIAM BARNETT, S**  
George-street.

**W**ANTED, Four good Plasterers and Two Labourers  
Mr. JOHN SOLOMON, P. the Point.

**W**ANTED, a Situation, as Ironmonger's or Grocer's Assistant, by a Young Man—four years' colonial experience. Address L. M. HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, Two Slingers and a Rough Carpenter, Randwick. Apply to P. W. DUNGER, Pastry buildings.

**W**ANTED, a good Straw Hand. Apply at M. J. MAIDEN, good Carriage Painter, 100, Pitt St.

**W**ANTED, a Lad about 17; one accustomed to painting. Apply 286 Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, a Married Couple, as porter and general servant. At Mr. SLY'S, 281, Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, a French Polisher. Apply at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

**W**ANTED, a French Polisher. Apply at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

**W**ANTED, a respectable Female Servant, as Cook & Laundress. Apply to Mrs. HUNT, Phillip-street North.

**W**ANTED to SELL, a handsome Family Carriage light and roomy. MARTYN and SCHROEDER Pitt-street.

**W**ANTED, an experienced Sheep Overseer for the Hunter district; Farming Men, for M'Leay River.

**WANTED**, by the undersigned, a person of sober habits, to take the management of a cattle station in the Northern district. References required. Apply letter, to J. D. BROWN, Coniston, Greshford.

**W**ANTED, a House and Parlor Maid. Apply to M. KOHLER, 11, Crown-street, Miller's Point, 2 N. DAY (Monday), between 10 and 12 o'clock. Testi-  
monials to capability will be required.

**W**ANTED, to Purchase, a strong second-hand Ship Long Boat. Apply at the Pileux Wharf.

**W**ANTED, a respectable Man as Messenger; satis-  
factory testimonials will be required. Apply.

**W**ANTED, Married Couples—Men as Cooks, Waiters, &c., Porters, and to drive, &c.—Wives to do housework; Coachmen and Grooms; Rough and Smooth Carpenters; Farm Servants, both married and single; Shepherding Family, for the Northern district; Sawyers, a good Baker, useful Boys, Milking Men. Apply to W. HAIGH, labour agent, at late Melbourne Hotel, K.

**WANTED**, a Plasterer and Slater. Enquire at Strawberry Hills 12

**WANTED**, by a Young Person, a Situation as Housemaid or Needlewoman. Address C.M., 235, corner of Crown and Liverpool streets, Woolloomooloo

**WANTED**, a Purchaser for a Burning brick, common

**W**ANTED, a Carpenter, at ROBINSON'S Bldg. Domain.

**W**ANTED, a genteel Cottage Residence, suitable for a small family, within one mile of the Post Office. Direct, particulars, rest. &c., to E. T. G. Pealy's Hotel.

**W**ANTED, a smart Youth, who has been abroad.

**W**ANTED, a spring Cart, H & Co, and Harness; must be cheap and good. A B. 2, HERALD Office.

**W**ANTED, Tenders for 35,000 Feet Hardwood. Apply 211, George-street N. nth, until Tuesday.

**W**ANTED, Men to make strong hip boots. T. Hall

Bridge, Sydney.







## "RUNCOMBE" IN AMERICA.

(From the Illustrated London News, 26th June 1851.)

A DUFFY and angry orator having made a somewhat irrational and very unnecessary speech in the House of Representatives, in which he attacked the nobility of Buncombe, it is worth while to contradict him, was afterwards asked by a friend who met him in Pennsylvania Avenue why he had made such a display? "I was not speaking of Buncombe," he replied. "I was in majority of whose votes he had been elected. Hence Buncombe or Bunkum has become a phrase in America, and to some extent a name of reproach. I was only making a general ratatory speech which appeals to the passions or prejudices of the outside people, and not to the reason and sound sense of a deliberative assembly. Recent news from the Senate of the United States, and the course of the Secretary of State at Washington have been indulging in much Buncombe upon the question of the alleged outrages of British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, and the Government of the United States named Toombs, has declared himself ready for a war with England, and expressed his wish that, if volunteers and recruits be wanted, "he may be sent to the front." Even the Governor of New York, who abhors slavery, and who thinks no greater calamity could befall the world than a war between England and the United States, has been indulging in much Buncombe, and has secured many votes on some future occasion. But English readers should not attach to such displays great importance than they deserve. The American, if a sensitive, are a sensitive people, and they are not likely to be misled by the noisy and unscrupulous demagogue. The majority may have the county of Buncombe, the dictates of reason and not of passion, of common sense and not of effervescent prejudice, will be allowed to settle the vexed questions of the day. The measures taken for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The American lawmakers, especially when they are of the high and distinguished class of Mr. Adams, Mr. Sumner, Mr. E. G. Lush, and Mr. E. G. Lush, especially those who have gone through a contested election, or who know what a contested election means, should make allowances for the fact that there are some who sometimes compel a wise man to talk nonsense.

Though we believe, after the statements made last week in the British House of Commons, that the present dispute—if it be not to give these exaggerated statements too high a name—will be amicably adjusted, and in some degree consistent with the dignity and the Christianity of the two great and kindred nations. It may be well to explain to the people of this country how it is that, from time to time, so much jealousy and animosity are expressed towards England by speakers and writers on the other side of the Atlantic. There are two Americans of the descending generation—Englishmen and Scotchmen—men who, when they speak from their hearts of England, her laws, her literature, and her example, might borrow the words of Professor Holmes—

Our little mother island! God bless her!  
The Norwegians do not form another large class in America, have no ill-feeling towards England. If they do not love her, they certainly do not hate her. They are a patient, peaceful, and industrious people, and they are not so drawn to a war, must be convinced of its overwhelming necessity. Whence, then, the Buncombe that hates England? and which it is necessary to propitiate even at the cost of receding from the principle of non-interference with the Irish immigration. The Hispano-Americans, as a body, entertain a religious, as well as a political, hatred towards Great Britain. This feeling is not, however, the result of any religious persecution for purposes of ecclesiastical selfishness or ambition, or encouraged for the selfish objects of influence. Messages from the late Great President to Great Britain, and the late President, have done good and have raised themselves into notoriety and power in the new country by acts and writings that in the old country would be profitable when they occurred to be the property of a Party. The feelings of the South and the Pro-slavery and the Anti-slavery parties, or, with some minor shades of difference, that are as shifting as the phases of a planet, into the Republican and the Democratic parties, have been the cause of essential divisions—shift and change as they may;—and, these being partly nearly balanced, the Irish party, well drilled and organised, is able to out-step the others. The Irish are hated, and yet courted, by both parties; and hence every now and then statements who have no sympathy for the Irish and the English, and who are not in the least anxious to win votes by anti-English Buncombe. We are convinced that Mr. Toombs of the South, and Mr. Seward of the North, would equally deplore any serious misunderstanding between the two countries. A serious misunderstanding occurred in the British Parliament in reference to this subject, is such a misunderstanding likely. The British Government is inclined to set with courtesy and respect, and with a desire to be understood, the wrong men on the other side of the Atlantic, they will not only preserve peace and friendship between the two nations, but make the fire-eaters and blusters of the other side of the world the laughing-stock of the nation that the world.

While admitting that one-half or three-fourths of the cases of alleged outrages and insolence on the part of British cruisers are mere inventions, that the British Government has no objection to the British flag being used to protect the rights of the natives, and that the British flag is sometimes in ignorance, and sometimes from nothing more than the spirit of exaggeration, we must take the rest of the ready credence, which they obtain, as a sufficient basis for serious notice of the indignation and indignation of the British Government. The British flag is sometimes in ignorance, and sometimes from nothing more than the spirit of exaggeration, we must take the rest of the ready credence, which they obtain, as a sufficient basis for serious notice of the indignation and indignation of the British Government. The British flag is sometimes in ignorance, and sometimes from nothing more than the spirit of exaggeration, we must take the rest of the ready credence, which they obtain, as a sufficient basis for serious notice of the indignation and indignation of the British Government.

English statesmen and the English people deplore that Americans will not zealously and heartily co-operate in measures for the repression of this infamous traffic; but they acknowledge that America has a right to form opinions on this as on every other matter, and will not forcibly abstain from all future interference with that which which one friend may attempt with another. Persuasion, example, treaty,—these are the only weapons which we have any moral or national right to employ against our brother on this question. On his head, and not on ours, will be the consequence either of permitting the wrong or aiding in its extension. On this point, there is no "Buncombe" in England.

**EMIGRÉ INFLUENCE IN GERMANY.**—The Paris Press complains of the "emigré influence" in Germany, and many. It affirms that a general sentiment of aversion towards France predominates in Germany, and adds that this feeling is unconnected with political motives. "The 'genius of France,'" it states, "is the 'genius of Europe,' the 'genus of France,' has only (it opines) been temporarily smothered in Germany by the 'genius of England.' It will emerge more than two centuries," says the *Press*. "Austria," it adds, "is the only ally of France in Germany." France. Our language, our customs, our literature, ruled unquestioned. This tended to soften the harshness of the excesses of the governmental system. In 1830 this influence was still strong, and it is for this reason the Frenchman could still hold up his head in the streets of Vienna. To-day it is sought to extinguish entirely, and English influence is visibly doing this. The Frenchman is no longer the dominant force, his customs, have ceased to obtain preference in Vienna. The English tutor has replaced in great families the French tutor. The English literature has supplanted that of France. The Frenchman is no longer given up to everything English. Doubtless this ruin of France is the work of the English. The English Anglo-maniacs do not put aside all parties, even the Catholics. The Catholics deplore it in particular. But their complaints are lost in the mania which has seized upon the Government to which they appeal. The English alliance cannot be purchased too

Only Tuesday afternoon in his Royal Highness the Prince Consort attended by his squerry, Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour, inspected the model of the pedestal for the monument to General Havelock which is erected for the present at the end of the Parade Ground in St. James's Park, on the side near Spring-garden.

On his way to the temple of Mr. Billington, undertaken 18, High-street, Deptford, for the hanging holes in clothes-posts in the back garden, he came upon some bones which turned out to be those of a nearly complete human skeleton. The drop or pendant of a woman's earring was also found at the same spot.

## THE BATTLE OF THE CESSPO

(From the Times, 24th June.)

AT a respectable, well-conducted boys' school, the dining-room, which was also that in which the boys spent most of their time, became subject to a disagreeable smell. No account could be given of the cause of the smell, which was not unlike that of a rabbit—rather similar than otherwise. The room was well built, the servants did their duty, the situation was airy. It was a perfect mystery. The master came and sniffed about; his lady came and sniffed about; the boys were about the drains,—they were smelt and well trapped; there could be no rats, for there was no opening. What could it be? As summer came on, in spite of the rain, the boys became pale and headachy, soon tired over their lessons, and got off their feed. By and by two or three were taken home, and the thing was talked about. No more was said, until one day, when the master said to him he must and it out at any cost. As the smell could not come from the walls or the ceiling, it must be from the ground. The carpenter thereupon ripped off the spring, and the smell rose. Then the mystery was revealed, and was as horrible to the eyes as to the nose. The fact was, that through the combined efforts or neglect of butcher, cook, and carver, the young gentlemen had been eating the same meat, and the same plates. When they went up their plates for a second supply they found it apparently adjusted to the unconsumed remnants from the first, and, therefore short of the usual quantity. A day or two thereafter the master explained the fact, and took away hope of a remedy. So the young gentlemen, with a legerism of their own, began to smell fat and red under the table, and to vomit and to sneeze, and to get into the two convulsions they had found in the skirting and the floor. The practice had gone on for months and years, and the result may be imagined. The boys had been ill, and in fact, over the whole of the school, the prevailing disease was. Strange to say, in their blinding ignorance of chemistry, they never once connected the daily deposit with the nuisance. The hole was all-devouring and bottomless, and might go on for ever, if they knew it. The master was astonished for the sweetness of the room. Of course the floor was removed, the boys supplied and purged; and for the future the boys were to be kept in the dining-room, and have strong stomachs, they were to be kept in the dining-room, and have delicate plates, and like fat and red as little as Professor Liebig says they ought to do.

What is this London but just a mass of wretched beings, who are not even allowed to get rid of a nuisance without a thought of the consequences? We just make a hole in the floor, and let it down with all nobody knows where. Of course, it turns up in time, and that, with a vengeance. There are some streets which are no thing but as consequence of every street of which is not before the eye. In fact, that anything should ever come to light again after being once under ground is a surprise. There are in this country several rivers that flow underground for miles, and people are so blind about the matter, that they are not even aware of the paper above, and watching their re-appearance below. In these cases we look for the re-appearance, and are disappointed at its failure. When we wish to be rid of a thing, we forget it altogether. It is almost equal to blindness, the effect of combination of multiplied results. The Union is force, for ill as well as for good. Here is a nuisance to be multiplied by three millions. It is bad enough in Ireland, where the pig, the dog, the cat, and the fowl, all lead a healthy life in one town, where the fowl is only occasionally transferred from the ground inside to the ground outside the door. It is bad enough in a Swiss *chalet*, where the cattle and the servants sometimes occupy the ground floor, the cattle and the servants the basement, and the human all barn. An Englishman cannot sleep for the solid street that prevails that Nuh's ark, and imprugates the very timber. No wonder that half the family are goitred. But with all this, after a dozen half occupants and half-don human, we have half a million habitations all huddled round one huge cesspool, it may take time to develop the nuisance, but time will certainly bring it.

"And now, my dear friend, write that up, my nephew, and send it out." "If we are content with staving off the evil, we shall some day have 'to eat our peck of dirt' all at one place. That means a good deal in the matter of London. It once meant the 'to eat our peck of dirt' next man, what hideous peck or frightful scourge, no man can now tell.

It was not yet duly apprehended it, that the present snug, comfortable, selfish way of getting rid of nuisances does not get rid of them. It only postpones their coming back again, and causes delays which even Virgil says peopled hell. It is a joint-stock company, with limited liability, as we all so fondly believe; but when the crash comes we shall all suffer. Everybody indicates a positive accumulation which must sooner or later produce a general depression, more unbearable than the dead weight of the National Debt on England's shoulders. That which issues from the sewers into the Thames is daily becoming more deleterious. It is impregnated with the germs we burn in our lamps, and which produce the pestilence, the cholera, the Asiatic plague, the bubonic plague, the typhoid fever, the malarial prostration &c. No settling, no filtering, no deodorizing can materially mend it, and they who talk of these processes can hardly know what Thames water is between the bridges. Every known abomination, from many rivers and seas, flows into the sewers, and thence directly into the Thames. There, as we all know, it passes and repasses before our eyes, and it is by no means certain that the more solid part of it is consumed to the river ever finis its way to sea. A few years ago, I saw a man carrying off a large quantity of mud from the surface, very little indication as to matter which settles and forms mud, or impregnates it. So there is absolutely no measuring how fast the accumulation may go on, with a continual increase in the matter, and a corresponding increase in the variety and enormous ingredients. That increase must be in a much greater ratio than the increase of the metropolis. The suburbs of London, the fields, the gardens, and the waste places, to which offensive matter was formerly carried, are now all included in the area of the handiest and cheapest course for everything is to let it down the ever-ready sewer. So the work grows upon us. No scale that was likely to be adopted thirty years ago would be sufficient now, and the probability is that the course of the next ten years, which is all the promptitude we can expect—it will be barely sufficient by the end of the century, unless, indeed, something comes to stop the growth of London.

These considerations, which are of a most substantial and practical character, indicate that the country should be chiefly occupied with the study of the subject. They show, as we conceive, that we ought to have a much more effective administration for the subject. The metropolitan council ought to be empowered to make a more effective use of doing nothing, which is evidently the design of the present rival Boards and conflicting authorities. It is evident that the two Boards, as they are now constituted, will go on throwing schemes at one another to the end of the world, and that it is not likely for a very large expenditure, that is, for as large an expenditure each year for some years as we were incurring each week during the Russian war. Before it is assumed that the nation must pay the bill, let us see what can be done. The metropolitan council has. There is much more reason in applying a Coal Tax to such a purpose than to the construction of new streets in this or that favoured locality. A correspondent who writes a very able letter suggests that it is an absolute necessity that the Metropolitan Council should functionary, going in and out. The reason of the existing practice is the infusion of new spirit and new ideas by the change, but the change may be from ability and zeal to incapacity and indifference. The result may be that the metropolitan council will shrink from committing themselves to any one man. But what is to be done? The responsibility must not always be reason against it. It is a serious thing to see a passion to marry, to choose a residence, to get married, to get married, to choose these things nevertheless. Even though this choice may not always be the best, almost any choice is better than no choice at all, and the worst thing we can do is to do nothing. If we do nothing, therefore, we have done away with the Metropolitan Council. It may it not be time to amalgamate and simplify the administration of Public Works as far as the metropolis is concerned? The present system has the

A host of engineers are invited into the controversy, and plenty of plans are put on the paper for carrying out the work. One or two are chosen, and one of them is put to the test. He has to get on, on a question simply for engineers, who are apt to deal too exclusively with the material, and to put human beings in the situation of the machine. It may be a very bad neighbour, especially when it comes to twist the wind and your drawing-room. A farmer's wife is a good deal more up and down, and a heavy crop. If engineers are somewhat of a heavy crop, in favour of ingenious construction, and useful conversation, they are not so much of a heavy crop.

3. sion ; so let us have them,

best men England can find to set them the work to be done.

**THE PROPOSED REGISTRATION C**

**PARTNERSHIPS.**  
(From the Times, 24th June.)

Lord GOSNELL'S Registration of Partnerships Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons that it was withdrawn. It is true that this was done nominally upon an understanding with Mr. Henley that the Board of Trade would give up the Bill, but the fact that the Bill was withdrawn full inquiry into the whole subject; but, had the bill been passed for decision, there can be no doubt, looking to the tone of the debate, that it would have been very properly rejected.

It is true that, in the future, the purpose of the Bill is to require that, in all cases, the parties to a partnership shall register the same, and that imperfectly which every one does, or should do, for more perfectly for himself. Why should a complicated machinery be set up to assist individuals in the registration of their partnerships? Why, when the strongest, the most enduring guarantee, in the personal interest of each trader, that he will not give credit unless he is satisfied of the solvency of the parties with whom he deals, is the fact that they are really partners, nothing could add to the reality of the security. Whatever is attempted beyond this will merely weaken the true principle. A registration of partnerships would give rise to a great deal of vexatious litigation, and rely upon that which is, in truth, but a mere advertisement of certain names. The registration could be evaded in a hundred ways, no matter how

numerous and how close might be the meshes in which it was caught. The first object to L'vov's order was, however, not to let the first objection to L'vov's order pass—*that it would substitute a sham for a reality; that it would lead men into false security; that it would act substantially as a protection to the fraudulent and not the honest element.* At present, he was engaged in commercial operations, and he himself, simple and sane, takes care to inform himself accurately concerning the stability of all firms and persons to whom he may be asked to extend credit. If he is really satisfied, he will do so; if he is in doubt, let him decline a dubious opportunity.

The second objection to the bill is still more important. We object to it as an unnecessary, and, because unnecessary, therefore an unjust and impolitic interference with trade. The great rule is to leave alone what does not concern us. The bill, of course, arises, in which a violation of this rule is forced upon us in order to avoid greater inconveniences; but does such a case exist here? Can a long and short goods dealer be thought to be protected, and who cannot protect himself, is injured by the existing arrangements? It is intelligible that if false pretences of wealth were held out to the public fraud might creep in. Let us see how the bill would operate. It would divide the "R-threshold, Baring, and Dobbs," the two first names representing the great capitalists, who, however, had nothing to do with the concern; the undertaking might, no doubt, be carried on by the third party, but he would be willing to give unlimited credit to the great millionaires who would not trust the astute Dobs to the extent of *£5*. But suppose the converse case. Let a firm hold *its* out as "Dobbs and Co." and

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**DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERERS OF THE**

It will probably be in the recollection of many of our readers that in the summer of 1846 the body of a policeman, named George Clarke, of the K division,

called that he went to bed at 10 o'clock.

[illegible]

PRIVILEGED BAR AND THE

**RESPONSIBLE PRESS.**  
(From the Weekly Despatch, 27th June.)

*(From the Weekly Struggle, 21/1/1978)*

ender in our Legislature of individual character. it uses to exploit the guilt and penal- of libel a newspaper publisher in whose journal of the Government to appear the report of a public meeting after dinner speech? Resting on a person's charac- the time he comes when the Government has control of the question, a person's character will not close without a decision of the sanction of the Legislature.

**FATAL EXPLOSION AT** past eleven o'clock yesterday an explosion of a lamentable character took place at the Atlas Iron Works, 100, North Second street. The explosion occurred in the engine room, which was being celebrated in the country. Incooperative, and yesterday engine of this descriptive open yard to be tested in pressure. The boiler was large dimensions, and had a fire of eight and in the firm had contracted to cement the steam boiler. The contractor was sure at half-past eleven o'clock of the boiler along the level way, and was blown off at a considerable distance from the premises, breaking buildings as well as the occurred. We could not

[illegible][illegible]

**THE THAMES FEVER.**

(From the Times, 26th June.)

baton, being used for an assault on which the defendant was charged. Legally, there was no question as to what grounds were shown by the evidence. Brown of negro descent was although Colonel Brown was a respectable man, he was not a criminal. He was not violent, it should be said. Now the crown has failed, and therefore they draw the Colonel-Brown, to draw out his legal order of execution, because he was not a criminal. The question was in the case of what he should be punished. The learned judge closed allusion to the star that character if he were a termination of Judge's opinion. The learned judge "Not guilty." The accused a ringing cheer, which officers of the court, the day, the students took place drawn on both sides.

How our SOLDIERS  
received a letter from the  
President of the United States  
in which we quote the fol-  
lowing: "I wish to see you  
in July last, and after  
days, we landed at Calcutta  
on the 21st of July. On the  
22nd I was. We were  
not on our own, but  
probably not to  
suffered out one turban  
and one cap  
No. 2441  
Allahabad, where on the  
two thirds, 4, were  
The boats, and the  
the article, and  
I have purchased  
very much superior.  
Gawnpore, where  
the article, and  
on one turban,  
From Calcutta we  
the article, and

columns whether  
foul than the sewer  
Bermudez. The fish  
pond is followed by  
women.

There were little more than a  
now and then a  
language which is heard  
government is unable to  
owe to the stimulus  
of the capital is a  
the government more  
ment at all, more than  
the purely social. This  
the number which a  
independent members  
their facul-  
a sufficient amount  
the members of the  
are members of both  
experiments on the  
in small, the drainage  
for rural hints for the  
and the need for  
more, we must presume,  
exertions would not be  
Furthermore, as it may  
to a certain extent  
where he lives half the  
then expected that the  
least would have  
and, as it  
many more  
drainage it might have  
on the authorities a

and cover, at a charge of 10s. 6s., making a grand  
of £24 2s. 7d. independently of which I have neces-  
sarily out of my own pocket two shirts, 4s.; and a  
coat, 3s. 6d. I wish to say that I have not  
since we landed, we have had a success  
of charges deducted from our daily pay  
will doubt for one moment but the  
now serving in India has  
its duty." The success of unparalleled mar-  
the short time they have been executed in, the  
travels and difficulties it has had to contend ag-  
the glorious victories it has achieved, at all times  
of the most heroic and self-sacrificing  
of valour, heroism, and self-endurance. Do we  
deserve better treatment? ought this enormous  
be extracted from our daily pay? Surely  
the Government of India would not be so  
entitled to six months' batta more when we  
grier. For a heavy marching order parade,  
close inspection of kits—a heavy marching order  
trade in the burning clime of East India!—any  
of the Government of India would not be so  
is charged for out of his batta money—any  
during which article was actually worn out  
during the time he has been engaged on the  
fighting the British soldier would be the  
British soldier cannot be common justice. How  
the British soldier would be if the evil were re-  
out! There is many a man who has probably  
wife and family behind in his native land—others  
of his wife and family in the field, and  
his duty to remit to them the amount of his daily  
or other money he might at any time receive, to  
riate in some measure their necessities, and giv-  
add to their little comforts, when some of the  
of his money to meet up his pay, to make up a  
sufficient amount, and that so little as it becomes a mat-  
indifference whether he causes it to be sent or not

**FACTS FOR THE TREETOTALLERS.**—From a return made by Mr. John Locke, and just published, it appears that last year there were in the United Kingdom 2416 brewers, 92,065 victuallers, 39,739 persons licensed to sell beer (to be drunk on the premises), 2765 licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises. The number of victuallers brewing their

CHSTER.—About half-moon moon (2nd July), an actor took place at the of, belonging to Messrs. the manufacture of railway a newly-finished brought out into an usual way by steam being usually thick the locomotive being one for the Russian Govt got up to a high pressure covered for six on each side gave over in fragments the explosion shook the windows of adjoining the how many persons were but after the explosion he presented a shocking in human remains, the head of a woman across Bridgewater- of a building nearly the manager of the works, was much shattered by the body much scaled. The of the boiler-makers, and on being removed to afterwards, he died of a clean apoplexy, aged Among the others a gentleman apprentice, On inquiry at the exact number of the assistance to the wounded that the number was where stated there were Concert Tavern, two at least six, but as may be gathered up in sacks the four persons who Mr. Gustave Cohn, a Russian Inspector for the Russian and William Sals, of the Soviet Regd, of a great number of the rumors which the workmen, the great husbands. Several of the notification from the they have been torn to

—The trial of Connel at College ridge of March 1st Monday, in the Comably crowded and airy, even already pretty well preliminary investigations government present position, the Attorney General, of Solicitor-General, Mr. Crown. Mr. O'Hagan, addressed the jury attention of witnesses con- the evidence for the defense. Mr. Alfred Poole, a Christian then proceeded said, his lordship said— about the cavalry using about's, the mention of

air its melodramatic  
the awards were the  
dangerous weapon,  
It was not important  
was drunk, for, if the pice  
reparation was just. Now  
He should tell them that  
were the order, he was not  
difiable by others; and to  
credit for not preventing  
to prove that he did see  
dismisses this charge from  
it, no doubt, called upon  
his police; but was he to  
was in prison.  
Stabs and  
on occasion on which Colonel  
to an act of violence was  
and a dissolving view of a  
herewith, upon this, the  
himself, through these outrages.  
address with an affecting  
rest on Colonel Browne's  
ment. The jury, on the  
into court with a verdict of  
ment was the sign al for  
not be suppressed by the  
men in the gallery freely  
in, when a partial trial of  
indictments were with-  
the prosecutor entered.

ALABAMA. — Have we  
of the 3rd Battalion of  
regiment? — We left Aldershot  
prosperous voyage of 108  
Of course, we received  
our accounts, we find, to  
charged for a sea kit  
allowed to take this sea  
was rendered perfectly  
ship. At Calcutta, we had  
one; one's taking  
there, we marched to  
of boats, Nos. 61, and  
of row, to 10s. 14. 6d.  
of the ship, and the  
inferior quality; in fact,  
at 3s. per pair in every  
Allahabad we marched to  
of the ship, and the  
one ditto pair rowing  
there, amounted to 8s. 4½d.  
lastly at Lucknow, where



DIARY.

by in George-street, thereby causing an obstruction to the passage of the foot-traffic.

The following seamen, were sentenced to the undermentioned terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, for desertion:—Anthony Devine, from the *Edinburgh*, eight weeks; William Near, from the *Vimiera*, eight weeks; John Hanson, from the *Matanzas*, eight weeks; John Wilson, from the *Maggie*, eight weeks.

Daniel O'Reilly, seaman's boy, from the *Edinburgh*, George-street, was charged with having unlawfully harboured a seaman named Anthony Devine, who had deserted from the British ship *Edinburgh*, without leave, and was ordered to appear to ascertain whether such seaman had been duly discharged from his last employment. Mr. J. B. Brennan appeared for defence. Anthony Devine, in evidence, stated that he had deserted from the *Edinburgh* three months ago, and was afterwards taken on board at defendant's house. When defendant asked him to go on board, he asked Devine what ship he had left; Devine replied he had left the *Edinburgh*. Defendant then asked him the Admiralty Boxer, and showed a discharge which he had found. He remained at O'Reilly's house until defendant was apprehended, and he showed

He was charged with being convicted at the desecration of the graves of Henry Hawkins, and John Johnston, seamen of the S. S. Serenac. Rourke deposed that he had apprehended

and Jonathan on suspicion; when defendant said that he was the colony, and was going to take the men to his brother's, about 80 miles up the country. Defendant said that these men had been four years in the country, but without doing any work. Jonathan remarked that they had not got the tar off. Defendant promised that they were not; when witness asked him if he had been told that he answered for the others. Defendant said he had, but he did not believe that they were runaways. When taken by the constable to Inspector Quirk, defendant, on being asked, said he was a compositor by trade, but was now working for Jonathan. He said that he had told Bligh, and that the two men, in the belief that they were runaways, had taken him to his brother's employ. The inspector told him he believed the two men were deserters, and that he had induced them to desert. He said that he had told them they were deserters, or that he was such a flat liar, that they were deserters. Fined 40s., with 4s. 6s. costs of court; and 42 2s. professional costs of prosecution.

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**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**

A MEETING of the Municipal Council will be held at the Town Hall, at three o'clock this afternoon, to consider the following notice of motion:—

Resolved, That the following be adopted:—

**By ALDERMAN THORNTON:** That this Council do now proceed to terminate on the tenders for the brickwork and masonry required in constructing the low service reservoir in Crown-street.

**By ALDERMAN TOWNSEND:** That the report of the Mayor, received by him from the Engineer-in-Chief, relative to the expenditure Mr. Gilbert, District Surveyor No. 8, from his office, be adopted.

**By A. JAMES SMITHES:** That Mr. Matthew W. Parker, tenderer appointed by the Right Worshipful the Mayor as District Engineer, be authorized to execute the works he has undertaken at that office, with a salary at the rate of £250 per annum.

**By ALDERMAN HOLMES:** That an instruction be given to the Engineer-in-Chief, to take into consideration the necessity of erecting a new gasometer near the station, and report on the necessity for the erection of such a building.

**By ALDERMAN WILLIAMS:** That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 19th instant, recommending the extension of the Metropolitan Police Act, to the north Fleet Road, be gravely, by contrast, be adopted.

**By ALDERMAN WILLIAMS:** That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 16th instant, recommending the purchase of 900 feet of hard wood for making align-ments, be adopted.

**By ALDERMAN WILLIAMS:** That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 15th instant, recommending that the station between the two streets, which are proposed to be formed and flagged, be adopted.

**By ALDERMAN WILLIAMS:** That the report of the Improvement Committee, received by the Council on the 18th instant, recommending that the street between the two streets, which are forming the metalting York-street, from Drury-lane street,

[illegible][illegible]

last brought under consideration, and a committee consisting of Briscoe Ray, John Tait, Richard Jones, and the Rev. Mr. G. H. Jones, were appointed for the purpose of revising the N. W. nautical Rules, the former rules made by a previous committee, and to frame such new rules as they may deem necessary. The meeting of the committee was held on the 20th inst., and was attended by the members of the committee, and a large number of the members of the revere of the old Sandy Racecourse, in the names of E. Deas Thomson, Alfred Cheek, and Richard Jones, Esquires, who were appointed trustees. Mr. Tait proposed, that the committee should note the views of the Honorary secretary, for the seal and utility which he had manifested in the discharge of his arduous and responsible office. The motion was carried by acclamation, and the committee, in the course of the meeting, gave appropriate responses acknowledged the commitment, the business of the meeting terminated.—*Self's Life, 25th inst.*

**GOVERNMENT OF THE EMERALD EMERALD**—Forty albums have been ordered by the Emperor, as presents from us to forty generals who were with his Majesty at the Chalons camp last year. Each album contains a full-length portrait the forty generals, executed in the style of the Emperor of Mory's portrait, a photographer, and also a great many interesting camp scenes, the pictures, which probably form the most perfect

On the cover of each volume is inscribed the words, "Souvenirs du Camp de Chalons," followed by the name of the general to whom that particular copy is given. The value of this very costly present is greatly enhanced by a portrait of the Emperor himself, taken by M. Legray in his Majesty's tent at Chalons.











signs, use, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) in and to all that property known as the Australian Hotel, Kent-street, Sydney, between King and Market streets, and now in the occupation of Thomas Hayes, licensed victualler, unless this writ be previously satisfied.



the appointments practical illustrations of  
the country is fictionally called Responsible  
I AM, YOUR most obedient servant,  
COSMOPOLITE.  
15th September.

ante-via, that of Colonel Jackson, and a rifle  
was invented in this colony, by means of  
a number of balls can be fired with the  
element in the weapon, and these change  
the same. It does not appear to have occurred  
the numerous correspondents on the ap-  
paratus with the longest range, that there are  
very few advantages that can distinguish an  
at a very rarely gifted vision, can do so  
such as a man dressed in black who walks  
or one dressed in white who stands  
Ordinary ground and circum-  
stances, a distance of 2000  
yards, the ordinary range of the human  
eye definite aim at an object no bigger than  
the proof of this is open to everybody's trial,  
that of the fact that a whole rifle brigade  
may consist of more than one or two of these  
very eyesight. It may be observed by some  
who happen to have read or heard of a  
mine, on the Varieties of Vision, that  
a new method of working out a favourite  
aim at only one, like that of your other  
elements on this subject, to adopt the best  
serving the colony. Let the experiment  
very long range be tried by any number  
shots in Australia, first, at 800 yards. The  
men can then try 1000 yards, and so on  
or 1200 yards. Starting aside the two or  
ordinary eyesight who have been success-  
distances (if any have been), and who  
shall be welcome to fire at me from the same  
half a crown a shot, as long as they please!  
deception. You cannot have a regiment of  
There is something to be gained with  
bravos. We have been reminded since the  
de Vincennes picked off some of the artil-  
lery from the walls during the siege of Rome, at  
1500 yards. Were the yards measured, or  
But let us admit the distance,  
And find that the two or three

The choice marksmen out of a large body of men. The dark object of the artilleryman might appear against the clear Italian sky as the visible of all circumstances. He would be placed behind a dark cloud behind him, or there had been the least haze. In that case, no shots could have been performed. Both a clear atmosphere and an artistic back-ground are conditions not of the commonest occurrence. Clothes black, and place him against a dark background (unless by other accident) he would be seen at once. At 1000 yards it is difficult to place him in front of a white back-ground, him in white, and take care that he might be back ground, and then he has a victim to the fine eye and fine ear. It is so at such circumstances as these be taken upon! Something else should be observed. The year of 2000 or thereabouts will be steady hand. Three extraordinary shots not only the hand. But that the legs, and whole figure, should be in the most perfect position who possess the regulation dress is the requisite standard; and vice versa, previous intemperance may also come in, to disturb the aim of the man who would be liable.

conclusion, suppose the man, the rifle, the  
n, the atmosphere, the circumstances,  
l perfect for this long-ranging rifle,  
n, he might be forgotten. But the  
tuellelli, who could snuff a candle, or pink  
e well by a sudden thrust, have been shot  
or run through the body, when they come  
practise a more practical and useful  
tation on a man's honest natural valour, it  
e the same thing to fire at a painted post,  
at another man who in the same instant  
equally diliberate at you. In the wind,  
n, natural excitement of the moment. My  
for forwarding this correspondence to  
spondents, with the most patriotic moti-  
d, are exhorting the Government to send  
for some thousands of the English rifle  
of the

might be better expended in other ways, with purpose of colonial defence. Two or three such long-ranging rifles would probably be enough find the requisite eyesight, hand, and temperance combined. First-rate rifle-ry kind will be quite sufficient for the great It is of no use to place a fine surgical line in the hands of a blacksmith, however he may wish to have no doubt, however, that some improvement will shortly be made in these 00 and 2000 yards' range. This will be the *lucette*, or small *long-use*, upon the line of the "snipe," in the "vigilant." The work it is successfully accomplished, I shall withdraw my remarks on this long-ranging not entirely."

(A.L.)—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN SIMS respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which was THIS DAY (Monday, 17th), at 3 p.m. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Methodist Church, at the house above mentioned; preachers will be heard. JOHN HILL, Jun., undertaker, King and River streets.

(A.L.)—The Friends of Mr. RICHARD BISHOP respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his son, EDWARD ELIZABETH BISHOP, who died on MONDAY, 28th September. The interment to move

AL.—The Friends of Mr. CHARLES HIGHTON, painter, are invited to attend the funeral service, which is to move from the residence of George Street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Hunter-street.

be gloomy silence with a sudden boom,  
and the dead wake up from their naval tomb,  
shall pass away and empire may fall,  
stands on the battle field are slain by cannon  
one of the part shall long have passed away,  
will the frosty ship be the corpse here decay;  
lived to adornment they shall for ever last,  
dilly the hard green ice it mounts up to her  
ship, all covered, without a break or rent,  
or the Polar sea a naval monument,  
rechange the trumpet does sound,  
suddenly assunder where for ages they've been  
and fragments their monument will fly,  
will stand before their God never more is die.  
J. M.C.  
Load, R. Hoffen.

**SALESMAN AT J. C. HOHNEN'S Apothecary**  
"I. William," 1708, Washington.

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ditto ... ..	Two shillings.
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ditto ... ..	Four shillings.

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Advertisements under six lines will be charged the advertiser's account if booked.

Advertisements of more than six lines, each insertion.

Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at  
of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and L. corner  
Monday, September 27th, 1886.